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नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई 16, 1977 (आषाढ़ 25, 1899)
NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1977 (ASADHA 25, 1899)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 16th July 1977

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

8th June 1977

850/Cal/77. C. L. Wanlass. Improved electric motor.

851/Cal/77. Achinta Kumar Roy, Iashabanta Gupta and Mihir Kumar Roy. An internal combustion engine.

852/Cal/77. Bureau BBR Ltd. Wedge push-in apparatus for a wire tensioning press.

853/Cal/77. Monosolar, Inc. Photo-voltaic power generating means and methods.

854/Cal/77. The Standard Oil Company. Process for the catalytic production of acrylic acid from acrolein and m-thacrylic acid from methacrolein. [Divisional date December 21, 1974].

855/Cal/77. Emset OY. Apparatus for blocking ducts in the human organism with a rubber bag.

9th June 1977

856/Cal/77. Diamond Shamrock Corporation. Surface-treated soft contact lenses.

157GI/77

857/Cal/77. Carding Specialists (Canada) Limited. Improvements relating to chute feeds. (June 15, 1976).

858/Cal/77. Crucible Societe Anonyme. Upgrading of magnesium containing materials.

859/Cal/77. OY Wartsila AB. Method for building an industrial plant or the like.

860/Cal/77. Phillips Petroleum Company. Method and furnace for producing carbon black.

861/Cal/77. Aktiengesellschaft Fr. Mettler's Sohne Maschinenfabrik. Method of producing a yarn from one or more filaments.

862/Cal/77. K. L. Bhasin. Shutters.

10th June 1977

863/Cal/77 Biren Das Gupta. Tubewell strainer or filter. [Addition to No. 382/Cal/77].

864/Cal/77. Sm. Sunanda Das Gupta. Safety burner.

865/Cal/77. V. F. Gusev, G. N. Ivanov, G. I. Krengel, M. Z. Shagivaleev, A. U. Yarmukhametov, V. Y. Kontarev, J. I. Schetinin and V. Y. Kremlev. Storage device.

866/Cal/77. Institut Gornoi Mekhaniki I Tekhnicheskoi Kibernetiki Imeni M. M. Fedorova. Improvements relating to impeller of axial-flow fan.

867/Cal/77. International Standard Electric Corporation. Mechanism for delaying the delivery of telephonic dial pulses.

- 868/Cal/77. R. C. Stewart. Power generating device.
- 869/Cal/77. B. M. Grover. Spectacle frames.
- 870/Cal/77. Pfizer Inc. Preparation of gamma-pyrones.
- 871/Cal/77. Impero S.p.A. Fastening device of a cutting plate on a tool-carrier.
- 872/Cal/77. Chong Min Ho. Continuous process and apparatus for sorting or grading of tea and extracting fibres and wastes therefrom simultaneously.
- 873/Cal/77. Chong Min Ho. Machine for continuously separating stalks from tea mass.
- 874/Cal/77. Chong Min Ho. Improved fermentation trough air seal.

13th June 1977.

- 875/Cal/77. Carrier Corporation. Suspension system for motor-compressor unit.
- 876/Cal/77. C. Habegger. Building brick.
- 877/Cal/77. Fmhart Zurich S.A. Method of identifying a mould.
- 878/Cal/77. Proizvodstvennoe Obiedinenie Turbostroenia "Leningradsky Metallichesky Zavod". Steam turbine diaphragms with cast-in steel.
- 879/Cal/77. C. Eugen Maier Metallverarbeitung GmbH. Spinning device or flyer.
- 880/Cal/77. D. N. Singhanian. An electrical stater.
- 881/Cal/77. D. N. Singhanian. An electrical stater.

14th June 1977.

- 882/Cal/77. Alfa-Laval Aktiebolag. Method of making reagent test device and reagent test device made according to this method.
- 883/Cal/77. United Technologies Corporation. Turbine construction.
- 884/Cal/77. Kraftwerke Union Aktiengesellschaft. Auxiliary bearing for determining radial and axial play of turbine shafts.
- 885/Cal/77. R. Bhasin. A collapsible structure.
- 886/Cal/77. Societe D'Etude Et De Gestion Des Brevets De La Roche Kerandraon ET de Saulces De Freycinet "S.E.G.". Improvements in or relating to an improved device for propelling ships.
- 887/Cal/77. Mefina S.A. Improvements in or relating to a portable sewing machine.
- 888/Cal/77. C. H. Dexter Limited. Paper having good absorbency and alkali resistance. (June 25, 1976).
- 889/Cal/77. USS Engineers and Consultants, Inc. Process for producing a synthetic rutile from ilmenite.

15th June 1977.

- 890/Cal/77. N. H. Shah. Strip opening machine.
- 891/Cal/77. Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd. Thread parting device for textile machines.
- 892/Cal/77. Stryer Rand Corporation. Power transmission. (June 2, 1977).
- 893/Cal/77. The Standard Oil Company. Preparation of methacrylic acid from methacrolein.
- 894/Cal/77. Nicholas Syred and Baldip Singh Sidhu and J. Grant. Improvements in vortex diodes. (June 22, 1976).

- 895/Cal/77. R. K. Bhargava. A fluid control device.
- 896/Cal/77. D. N. Singhanian. An electrical timer.
- 897/Cal/77. D. N. Singhanian. Ground fault interruptor. [Divisional date November 16, 1976]
- 898/Cal/77. B. Gandhi. A dial gauge magnetic base stand.
- 899/Cal/77. Zellweger Uster Ltd. Ringing current generator arrangement in a subscriber's telephone station.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (DELHI BRANCH)

25th May 1977.

- 112/Del/77. Dr. Kamalesh Kumar Sirkar and Ajit Kumar Ghosh, and Dr. Amitabha Bhattacharyya. Preparation of improved flat semipermeable membranes of cellulose acetate for reverse osmosis purification or concentration of aqueous solutions at low pressures.
- 113/Del/77. M. P. George. Sequence indicator for 3-phase electric supply.
- 114/Del/77. General Manager, Planning and Development Division, The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. Process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid by a double conversion and double absorption process.

27th May 1977.

- 115/Del/77. Dr. J. P. Chawla and Dr. V. M. Ghatage. Wind energy converter.

28th May 1977.

- 116/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to a process for obtaining alpha aroyl aryl hydrazines.
- 117/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of DL-2-amino-1-butanol.
- 118/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvement in or relating to the production of dinitro-pentamethylene tetramine (DPT) from liquor ammonia, aqueous formaldehyde, sodium nitrite and ammonium sulphate.
- 119/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvement in or relating to a process for fabrication of nichrome-aluminium film resistors of glass/alumina substrates.

30th May 1977.

- 120/Del/77. Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research. A method for providing half frame pictures on a normal 35 MM film strip. [Divisional date December 18, 1976].

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

30th May 1977.

- 177/Bom/77. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. Mercury analyser-optical system and pump.

1st June 1977.

- 178/Bom/77. Deep & Deep Industries. Improved secateurs.

2nd June 1977.

- 179/Bom/77. H. Bhagat. Improvements in or relating to stamp pad.

3rd June 1977

- 180/Bom/77. S. V. Anantrao and J. R. Narayanrao. Preparation of catalytic surfaces from water-insoluble pepsin and water-insoluble enzymes prepared by entrapment in wax.
- 181/Bom/77. S. V. Anantrao and J. R. Narayanrao. Preparation of water-insoluble pepsin and other water-insoluble enzymes by entrapment in wax.
- 182/Bom/77. V. M. Patel and J. M. Thaker. Improvement in plastic containers for pharmaceutical packings.

4th June 1977

- 183/Bom/77. J. K. Chemicals Limited. Improved process for the manufacture of rubber grade zinc oxide.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (MADRAS BRANCH)

6th June 1977

- 103/Mas/77. M. S. Sathyanarayana. Clean collar.

8th June 1977

- 104/Mas/77. D. H. Veecumsce. A device for straightening bars.

9th June 1977

- 105/Mas/77. K. Seshadri. Improvement of vehicular braking system, the design being called "self controlling safety braking system"-for power assisted, pneumatic or conventional.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in the opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15 of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 35 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

"The classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to Indian Classifications and International Classification respectively".

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Shankar Ray Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2/- post-charge extra if sent out of India. Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with the photo copies of the drawings, if any can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta, on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 127B.

142456.

Int. Cl.-F16f 15/26.

COUNTER BALANCED FIXED STROKE PISTON MACHINES.

Applicant : ANTON BRAUN, OF 6421 WARREN AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55435, HENNEPIN COUNTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : OSWALD THUN.

Application No. 917/Cal/74 filed April 23, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

25 Claims.

A fixed stroke piston machine comprising a cylinder a counter-balancer and a slider arranged to reciprocate along a common reference axis in a housing fixed in relation to the cylinder, at least one piston reciprocating in the cylinder as a part of at least one of the slider and counterbalancer, a counterbalanced crankshaft having an axis extending generally transverse to the reference axis, a connecting rod connected between the crank and the slider, and an interconnecting mechanism between the slider and the counterbalancer ensuring that the movement one of the slider and counterbalancer produces such movement of the other that the respective centres of gravity of the slider and counterbalancer including the mass of any piston part moving with them always reciprocate in opposite directions with proportional straight line movement coaxially of the reference axis.

CLASS 107H.

142457.

Int. Cl.-F02m 55/02.

LIQUID FUEL INJECTION PUMPING APPARATUS.

Applicant : C.A.V. LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM B19 2XF, ENGLAND.

Inventor : ROBERT THOMAS JOHN SKINNER.

Application No. 1560/Cal/74 filed July 12, 1974.

Convention date July 14, 1973/(33670/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims

A liquid fuel injection pumping apparatus for supplying fuel to internal combustion engines, the apparatus comprising an injection pump adapted to be driven in timed relationship with an associated engine, fluid pressure operable means for effecting adjustment of a component of the injection pump a feed pump for supplying fuel to the injection pump during the firing periods thereof, a throttle valve for controlling the amount of fuel supplied to the injection pump, a relief valve including a valve member movable by the outlet pressure of the feed pump to an open position in which fuel is spilled from the outlet of the feed pump, resilient means acting to urge the valve member of the closed position, means for generating a first pressure which varies in accordance with the speed at which the apparatus is driven, conduit means through which said first pressure is applied to said valve member to assist the action of the resilient means whereby the outlet pressure of the feed pump has a value higher than said first pressure, a further conduit interconnecting the outlet of the feed pump and said means whereby flow of fuel will occur along said further conduit due to the difference in pressure between the ends thereof, a pair of restrictors in said further conduit, a branch conduit extending from intermediate said restrictors, and through which the pressure intermediate said restrictors is transmitted to said fluid pressure operable means, the size of one of said restrictors being adjustable in accordance with the setting of the throttle valve whereby the fluid pressure applied to said fluid pressure operable means will depend both upon the speed at which the apparatus is driven, also upon the setting of the throttle valve.

CLASS 107J.

142458.

Int. Cl.-F02n 15/06.

AN ENGINE STARTER DRIVE OF THE POSITIVE SHIFT TYPE.

Applicant : FACET ENTERPRISES, INC., OF 7030 SOUTH YALE, TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74136, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : THE BENDIX CORPORATION AND HAROLD RICHARD MORTENSEN.

Application No. 2707/Cal/74 filed December 9, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

An engine starter drive comprising a power shaft, a pinion gear slidably journaled for axial movement relative to the power shaft and adapted for movement towards and away from a gear of the engine to be started, a driven clutch member secured to said pinion gear for movement therewith, and a driving clutch member, said clutch members having complementing axially extending clutch teeth adapted to provide an indexing and an overrunning clutch connection and means for clearing the teeth of the pinion gear and of the engine wherein means are provided for keeping the clutch teeth of the driving clutch member in engagement with the clutch teeth of the driven clutch member when said clutch members move towards said gear of the engine, upon clearing of the teeth of the pinion gear and of the gear of the engine.

CLASS 144A. 142459.

Int. Cl.-B05b 3/10.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A MACHINE FOR THE INTERNAL COATING OF PIPES.

Applicant & Inventor: BALKRISHNA VAMAN DANDEKAR, Of 3-B, SHAHNAZ, 90, NAPEAN ROAD, BOMBAY-400 026, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 281/Bom/75 filed October 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

14 Claims.

A machine for the internal coating of pipes comprising a platform on which is rigidly fixed a base for the pipe which has to be coated internally, the base consisting of a plurality of wheels forming two sets one set being connected to a prime mover the other set forming the freely moving idler set, the pipe to be coated being placed on both the sets; a heating kettle which is a receptacle for the coating liquid, a trolley acting as a carrier for the kettle, the trolley being capable of movement on guided rails and possessing means for moving along the rails at a variable speed; a rotary pump attached to the pipe line of the kettle possessing a spout at its emitting end having an orifice with an adjustable aperture and a pipe line for the return of the coating liquid to the kettle, characterised in that the spout of the pipe line is placed within the pipe to be coated and the pipe rotated at higher speed generating centrifugal forces and thereby causing the coating liquid emerging from the aperture in the spout to spread within the pipe and adhere to the internal surface, the spout traversing the length of the pipe and coating the entire internal surface area of the pipe.

CLASS 89. 142460.

Int. Cl.-G01l 17/16.

IMPROVED FLUID PRESSURE GAUGE.

Applicant & Inventor: VAITHYALINGAM MANICKAM, OF 13-4 RAMAKRISHNAPPA ROAD, COX TOWN, BANGALORE-5, KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 64/Mas/76 filed April 14, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims.

An improved fluid pressure gauge comprising of a tubular body having an axial stepped bore through the body, one end of which is internally threaded and the other end externally threaded, a valve engaging in the seat formed in the stepped portion of the bore and carried by an externally threaded bush, the externally threaded bush engaging the internal threads of the body, the said bush having an axial hole through which the stem of the valve passes, a spring being held between the end of the bush and a step in the valve stem, the body

and the bush having a main scale and vernier scale respectively and the arrangement being such that, when the gauge is fitted by threading the externally threaded portion of the body into a system whose pressure is to be measured and the threaded bush is rotated till the valve just opens, the reading on the scales, directly gives the pressure of the fluid.

CLASS 6A. 142461.

Int. Cl.-B60c 23/02.

PNEUMATIC TUBE OR TYRE INFLATOR.

Applicant & Inventor: VAITHYALINGAM MANICKAM, 13-4, RAMAKRISHNAPPA ROAD, COX TOWN, BANGALORE-5, KARNATAKA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 79/Mas/76 filed May 3, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims.

An improved inflator, for inflation of pneumatic tubes and tyres, comprising of a main body having an expansion chamber between a source of compressed air supply and a charging nozzle for effecting supply of air to the tube or tyre, the source of air supply and the charging nozzle being connected to the opposite ends of the main body, a restrictor orifice being interposed between the source of air supply and the expansion chamber, a relief valve assembly being fitted to the wall of the expansion chamber; the said relief valve assembly comprising of a valve housing, the said housing having an open end fitted with a bush having an axial bore for a valve stem, the other end of the housing being of a stepped configuration and provided with a passage communicating with the expansion chamber, the said passage being normally kept closed by a valve biased by a spring, the spring being slipped over the valve stem; said bush having an external helical groove which is adapted to be engaged by a pin fixed to the valve housing, the head of the said bush being provided with a graduated scale, an indicator fixed to the said valve housing; the entire arrangement being such that when the scale is set to a particular value by rotating the bush and registering the desired value against the indicator and the nozzle is applied to the tube or tyre and the compressed air supply is turned on, the tube or tyre gets inflated to the value selected on the scale and the valve opens to bleed off the excess air to the atmosphere when the preselected pressure is built up in the tube or tyre.

CLASS 62C. 14252.

Int. Cl.-D06p 3/00.

PROCESS FOR COLOURING TEXTILE OR THEIR LIKE MATERIALS MADE OF HYDROPHOBIC OR HYDROPHILIC FIBRES OR THEIR BLENDS.

Applicant: CIBA-GEIGY OF INDIA LIMITED, OF AAREY ROAD, GOREGAON EAST, BOMBAY-63, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA, AN INDIAN SUBSIDIARY OF THE SWISS COMPANY CIBA-GEIGY LIMITED, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Inventors: DR. KESHAV VINAYAK DATYE AND MR. ANDRES SCHAUB.

Application No. 54/Bom/74 filed February 11, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

8 Claims.

A process for producing coloured dots, streaks of lines on material made from hydrophobic or hydrophilic fibres or from blends of hydrophobic and hydrophilic fibres, which process comprises applying solid dyeing preparations which consist of at least one non-ionic dyestuffs such as herein described together with polymeric material such as herein described as well as optionally assistants such as herein described

to the said material in a known manner such as herein described to form dots, streaks or lines thereon, drying the said material and fixing the dyestuff on the said material in a known manner such as herein described.

CLASS 32F₁ & 40B.

142463.

Int. Cl.-C07c 17/00, 21/00, B01j 11/00.

A CATALYST COMPOSITION USEFUL FOR OXYCHLORINATION.

Applicant: VULCAN MATERIALS COMPANY, OF ONE OFFICE PARK, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: WILLIAM QUINBY BEARD, JR. PATRICIA HELEN MOYER AND SIEGFRIED EDMUND PENNER.

Application No. 1136/Cal/74 filed May 23, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings.

A catalyst composition useful for oxychlorination, the catalyst composition consisting essentially of a variable valence metal halide catalyst component deposited on a synthetic carrier component, characterized in that the variable valence metal halide consists of a copper halide, the synthetic carrier component consists of a synthetic aluminosilicate carrier component, the synthetic aluminosilicate having a mixed layer crystal structure with randomly alternating layers of montmorillonite-like and mica-like structure, the copper halide being present in the catalyst composition in an amount between about 2% and about 15% calculated as uncombined copper.

CLASS 134A & D.

142464.

Int. Cl.-B60l 15/00.

CONTROL CIRCUITS FOR ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN VEHICLES.

Applicant: JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventor: MAURICE JAMES WRIGHT.

Application No. 1342/Cal/74 filed June 18, 1974.

Convention date June 30, 1973/(31301/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A control circuit for an electrically driven vehicle, comprising in combination a traction motor for driving the vehicle, an accelerator pedal which when depressed provides electrical drive and also determines the current in the motor armature, a brake pedal which when depressed provides electrical braking and also determines the current in the motor armature, a thyristor chopper circuit controlling the operation of the motor said chopper circuit including a main thyristor in series with the motor, a commutating capacitor for turning the main thyristor off, and a commutating thyristor controlling the commutating capacitor, a control unit which receives a signal representing the actual armature current and a signal from one of said pedals representing demanded armature current, the control unit providing gating pulses to the thyristors, in sequence in accordance with the actual and demanded current signals so as to control the armature current, and control means operable whenever the motor is switched from its forward drive to its forward braking condition and vice versa for reducing the demand signal fed to said control unit to a low level for a set period so that the thyristors are fired in the correct sequence.

CLASS 47C & E.

142465.

Int. Cl.-C10b 37/00.

A HORIZONTAL COKE OVEN HAVING CROSS REGENERATORS.

Applicant: DR. C. OTTO & COMP. GMBH., OF BOCHUM 463, WEST GERMANY.

Inventor: GUENTER BOLLENBACH.

Application No. 1565/Cal/74 filed July 12, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

A horizontal coke oven having vertical regenerators for heat exchange between combustion supporting gases and burnt gases, a sole flue communicating with said vertical regenerators for the supply and removal of gaseous media, and a stationary horizontal partition having ports therein for the conduction of the gaseous media between the sole flue and various sections of said vertical regenerators which include linings of checkerbricks having longitudinal and transverse walls that bound continuous passages of oblong cross section, the outer walls of said checkerbricks having projecting ribs engageable with the projections of the checkerbricks above and below, the improvement comprising a plurality of plates arranged end-to-end in a gaseous containing relation below said stationary horizontal partition with adjacent ends of the plates being normally spaced from each other, each of said plates being associated with a different one of discrete various sections of the vertical regenerators, said plates having portal openings contiguous with the stationary ports of said horizontal partition, ribs depending from the lowermost checkerbrick in each section for engaging the top surface of said stationary horizontal partition, said plates being independently adjustable in the direction of the length of the sole flues for determining the extent to which said ports of the stationary horizontal partition are masked by said plates, and means extending downwardly from the underside of said plurality of plates for separate adjustable movement thereof.

CLASS 32E & 40B.

142466.

Int. Cl.-C08f 1/08, 1/28, 1/34.

PROCESS FOR THE LOW-PRESSURE POLYMERIZATION OF OLEFINS AND PREPARATION IN THE PRESENCE OF SOLID CATALYTIC COMPLEXES.

Applicant: SOLVAY & CIE, OF RUE DU PRINCE ALBERT 33, B-1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Inventors: YOZO KONDO, MINORU OZEKI, MITSUHIRO MORI, JIRO HAYAKAWA, SEIICHI TOKUMARU AND TOSHIKAZU KASAI.

Application No. 1807/Cal/74 filed August 13, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims. No drawings.

Process for the low pressure polymerization of alpha-olefins in the presence of a catalytic system comprising an organometallic compound (component B) of a metal of groups I to III of the Periodic Table and a solid catalytic complex (component A) characterized in that component A is obtained by reacting together:

(1) metallic magnesium; (2) a hydroxylated organic compound; (3) an oxygen-containing organic compounds of a metal of groups IVa, Va or VIa of the Periodic Table; (4) an aluminium halide.

CLASS 32F_a & 40B.

142467.

Int. Cl.-C07c 121/56, 121/58, B01j 9/04, 9/12, 9/20, 9/22, 11/46, 11/54.

AMMOXIDATION PROCESS.

Applicant: SUN VENTURES, INC., OF 100 MATSONFORD ROAD, RADNOR, PENNSYLVANIA 19087, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : RONALD DALE BUSHICK AND HOWARD PERCIVAL ANGSTADT.

Application No. 2127/Cal/74 filed September 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims. No drawings.

In the ammoxidation process of m- or p-xylene to the corresponding nitriles, which process is carried out by reacting said xylene with ammonia and oxygen at about 375 C to about 500 C., the improvement or using as catalyst an alkali metal vanadium bronze supported on α -alumina and promoted with a niobium oxide.

CLASS 32F_{2a} & 40B.

142468.

Int. Cl.-C07c 121/56, 121/58, B01j 9/04, 9/12, 9/20, 9/22, 11/46, 11/54.

AMMOXIDATION PROCESSES.

Applicant : SUN VENTURES, INC., 100, MATSON-FORD ROAD, RADNOR, PENNSYLVANIA 19087, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : RONALD DALL BUSHICK AND HOWARD PERCIVAL ANGSTADT.

Application No. 2128/Cal/74 filed September 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16. Claims. No drawings.

An ammoxidation process for preparing nitriles from m- and p-xylene which comprises reacting said xylene and ammonia at a temperature of from about 375 C to about 500 C and in the presence of added oxygen, the molar ratio of ammonia to xylene being from about 2.0 : 1 to about 3 : 1, the molar ratio of oxygen to xylene being from about 2.1 : 1 to about 3 : 1, the volume percent concentration of the reactant feed being about 3% to 10% xylene, 7% to 25% ammonia, and 10% to 20% oxygen, and the catalyst for said reaction comprising at least about 1 to 10% by weight of an alkali metal vanadium bronze supported on α -alumina.

CLASS 40F & H.

142469.

Int. Cl.-C01c 1/12.

AMMONIA RECOVERY BY SCRUBBING AND CONDENSING.

Applicant : CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., OF 433 RIVER STREET, TROY, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : JACKSON LAWRENCE.

Application No. 2370/Cal/74 filed October 30, 1974.

Convention date March 12, 1974/10945/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A method for recovering ammonia from a waste gas mixture containing ammonia, air and water vapor, which method employs a washing zone containing a body of water and a scrubbing zone in flow communication with said washing zone and comprises the steps of (a) maintaining the washing zone and said body of water at predetermined temperature; (b) bubbling the waste gas mixture upwardly through the body of water in the washing zone to dissolve a first quantity of ammonia from said mixture in the body of water; (c) passing the resultant waste gas mixture to the scrubbing

zone; d) exposing the waste gas mixture to a countercurrent flow of fresh water droplets in the scrubbing zone to dissolve a second quantity of ammonia from the mixture, the water droplets with said second quantity of ammonia flowing to the body of water, in the washing zone (e) removing the resultant waste gas mixture from the scrubbing zone; (f) continuously removing as product a portion of the body of water from the said washing zone containing dissolved ammonia; (g) measuring the ammonia content in the product; and (h) recycling the product back to the washing zone until the product, as determined by the measuring step, reaches a predetermined ammonia content.

CLASS 85T & 108A.

142470.

Int. Cl.-C21c 5/50.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A TILTABLE.

Applicant : VEREINIGTE OSTERREICHISCHE EISEN-UND STAHLWERKE—ALPINE MONIEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF VIENNA, WERKSGELANDE, 4010 LINZ, AUSTRIA.

Inventor : BERNHARD ENKNER.

Application No. 825/Cal/75 filed April 23, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

Tiltable converter which by means of supporting elements accommodating support- and tilting forces is borne on a carrying ring of preferably box-shaped profile said carrying ring being provided with two carrying trunnions arranged opposite each other, wherein axially movable carrying disks assigned to the carrying trunnions engage in bearing eyes secured to the converter shell, characterized in that the carrying disks are capable of being connected releasably with that part of the carrying ring which is provided with the trunnions by means of tongue-and-groove-connections, wherein for achieving the connection the converter together with its carrying disks is insertable from below into the carrying ring and wherein in operating position the carrying disk is connectable form-locking with the carrying ring by means of an adjusting device.

CLASS 32F_{2a} & F_{2b} & 55E₂ & E₄.

142471.

Int. Cl.-C07c 101/20, 103/18.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES.

Applicant : CHINOIN GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI TERMEKEK GYARA RT., OF 1-5 TO U. BUDAPEST IV, HUNGARY.

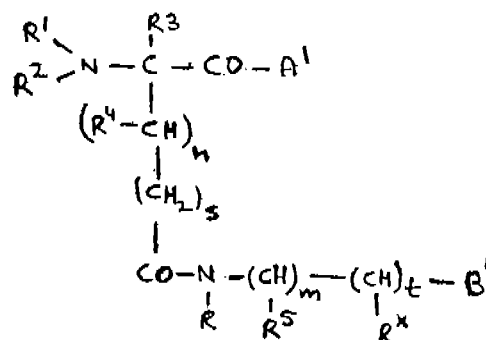
Inventors : LASZLO FEUER, ARPAD FURKA FERENC SEBESTYEN, JOLAN HERCSEL NEE AND ERZSEBET BENDEFY NEE.

Application No. 846/Cal/75 filed April 26, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the preparation of a compound of the general formula (I).



(b) reacting nitrogen and hydrogen in an NH_3 synthesis zone to produce ammonia;

(c) absorbing the ammonia produced in step (b) in water in an ammonia absorption zone to produce a concentrated aqueous ammonia solution;

(d) feeding the concentrated aqueous ammonia solution produced in step (c) to the first CO_2 absorption zone to cause absorption of the majority of the carbon dioxide fed to that zone and to cause the production of an aqueous solution of ammonium carbamate and gaseous stream having a carbon dioxide content reduced relative to that of the gaseous mixture;

(e) feeding the aqueous solution of ammonium carbamate produced in step (d) to a urea synthesis zone in which some of the ammonium carbamate is transformed into urea;

(f) discharging from the urea synthesis zone a solution comprising urea, ammonium carbamate which has not been transformed, water and ammonia;

(g) feeding the discharged solution from step (f) to a stripping zone at the same or substantially the same pressure as the urea synthesis zone, to form as overhead products ammonia and carbon dioxide, and an aqueous urea solution still containing ammonia and untransformed ammonium carbamate;

(h) returning the over head products from the stripping zone, to the urea synthesis zone;

(i) feeding the aqueous solution produced in step (g) to a first distillation zone at a pressure lower than that in the urea synthesis zone, to produce as a bottom product a urea solution and as an overhead product water, ammonia and carbon dioxide;

(j) subjecting the overhead product from the first distillation zone to condensation and rectification to produce liquid ammonia and a concentrated aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate;

(k) feeding the urea solution produced in step (i) to a second distillation zone at a pressure lower than that in the first distillation zone, to produce an aqueous solution of urea and as an overhead product upon condensation an ammoniacal solution of ammonium carbonate which is less concentrated than the concentrated solution produced in step (j);

(l) discharging the aqueous solution of urea produced in (k) as the desired product;

(m) feeding to the first CO_2 absorption zone the concentrated aqueous ammonium carbonate solution produced in step (j);

(n) feeding to a second CO_2 absorption zone both the ammoniacal solution of ammonium carbonate produced in step (k) and the gaseous stream produced in step (d);

(o) utilizing in the condensation and rectification step (i) a solution obtained as a bottom product in step (n); and

(p) feeding the overhead gaseous product from the second CO_2 absorption zone in step (n) to the ammonia synthesis zone, to provide the nitrogen and hydrogen necessary for step (b).

CLASS 39L.

142474.

Int. Cl.-C01g 9/02.

A PROCESS AND FURNACE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ZINC OXIDE.

Applicant & Inventor: YMA PRASAD MAHAPATRA, OF COLLEGE LANE, BERHAMPUR GANJAM DISTRICT, ORISSA, INDIA.

Application No. 2273/Cal/75 filed November 28, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of zinc oxide, from metallic zinc in the form of granules, dust, dross and the like or zinc containing compounds like calcined ores and ashes or combinations thereof, comprising mixing said zinc metal or zinc compound with carbon, heating in a furnace having a reducing and an oxidizing zone at a temperature of from 1100°C to 1600°C preferably from 1250°C to 1400°C in presence of air, and carrying the zinc oxide particles formed by the oxidation of zinc vapours, the latter being produced either by the heating of metallic zinc or by the reduction of zinc compounds in the reducing zone, by means of a pneumatic conveyance using a suction blower.

CLASS 32F.b.

142475.

Int. Cl.-C07d 33/62.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 8-OXYQUINOLINATE - METAL-DIMETHYL-DITHIO - CARBAMATE MIXED-LIGAND METAL COMPLEXES OF ANTIMICROBIC EFFECT.

Applicant: ESZAKMAGYARORSZAGI VEGYIMUVEK, OF SAJOBABONY, HUNGARY AND NOVENYVEDELMI KUTATO INTEZET, OF 15, HERMANN OTTO UT, BUDAPEST II, HUNGARY.

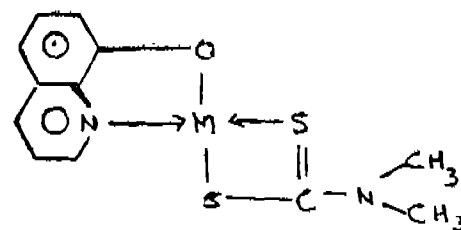
Inventors: DR. GYORGY MATOLCSY, BARNA BORDAS, GYORGY BOKOR, ZSOLT DOMBAY, JULIANN DUDAS NEE SZ. KISS, DR. ERZSEBET GREGA NEE TOTH, ISTVAN FODOR, DR. ZOLTAN PINTER AND EMILIA NAGY NEE GERA.

Application No. 2323/Cal/75 filed December 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the production of 8-oxyquinolate-metal-dimethyl-dithiocarbamate mixed-ligand metal complexes of general formula I.



in which M is a divalent metal atoms, characterized in that an alkali metal salt of 8-oxyquinoline is reacted in a polar solvent or aqueous solvent medium with an alkali metal salt of dimethyl-dithiocarbamic acid and with a metal halide having the general formula $\text{M}(\text{Hal})_2$, where M is as defined above and Hal is a halogen atom, or simultaneously with two different metal halides of the general formula $\text{M}(\text{Hal})_2$, and then the obtained product is separated in a manner such as herein described.

CLASS 154H.

142476.

Int. Cl.-D06p 3/00.

A PROCESS FOR THE TRANSFER PRINTING OF CELLULOSIC FABRICS AND A DEVICE FOR CARRYING OUT THE SAME.

Applicant: BASF AKTIENGESellschaft, AT 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: GERHARD FAULHABER, HUGO FUETTERER, HARRO PETERSEN, HERMANN SCHWAB.

Application No. 80/Cal/76 filed January 14, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims]

A process for the transfer printing of cellulose fibers, and blended fabrics containing cellulose fibers, by using transfers, wherein the fabric is impregnated with compounds (assistants) which are both solvents for the transfer dyes and potential crosslinking agents for cellulose, the fabric is then dried and printed by the transfer printing process, in the presence of a crosslinking catalyst, with sublimable dyes or optical brighteners.

CLASS 173B.

142477.

Int. Cl.-B05b 7/00.

APPARATUS FOR GENERATING AEROSOLS OF SOLID PARTICLES PARTICULARLY INHALABLE VACCINES.

Applicant & Inventors : JEAN-CLAUDE OBERT, OF 16, TRAVERSE SAINT PIERRE, 13100—AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE.

Application No. 104/Cal/76 filed January 19, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

An apparatus for generating aerosols of solid particles, particularly inhalable aerosols of vaccines, composed : of a jet mill or micronizer comprising a cylindrical chamber whose two axial ends are closed by two flat side walls perpendicular to the axis of the chamber, one of which has an axial outlet conduit from the aerosol passing there through, into which chamber inlet nozzles for compressed gas open out tangentially—and means for introducing into said chamber a pulverulent product, which means comprise, one or more cavities, of revolution about an axis which each communicate with the inside of said chamber via a channel which passes through one of said side walls and one or more syringes, each constituted by a doser tube, containing a determined dose of said pulverulent product and of which the front end is open and is engaged axially, in sealed and easily removed manner, in one of said cavities, each syringe comprising a plunger which slides in said tube and means for pushing said plungers.

CLASS 70A.

142478.

Int. Cl.-B01k 3/00.

SOLID ELECTRODE ELECTROLYZER FOR ELECTROLYSIS OF AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF CHLORITES OF ALKALI METALS.

Applicant & Inventor : GEORGY MIKIRTYCHEVICH KAMARIAN, KOTELNICHESKAYA NABEREZHNYAYA, 25/8, KV. 45, MOSCOW, USSR. (2) LEONID ARKADIEVICH KOSTANDOV, VOROBIEVSKOE SHOSSE, 6, KV. 4, MOSCOW USSR. (3) VLADIMIR MIKHAILOVICH ZIMIN, 10 PROEZO MARLINPI ROSCHI, 13, KV. 251, MOSCOW USSR.

Application No. 1290/Cal/76 filed July 19, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A solid electrode electrolyzer for electrolysis of aqueous solutions of chlorites of alkali metals, comprising a horizontal casing made as a hollow solid cylinder from a corrosion-resistant nonconducting material and filled with an electrolyte, two end monopolar electrodes, one of them, an anode, having a base provided with feeding busbars connected to the outer side of the base and anode members secured on the

inner side of the base and immersed in the electrolyte, and the other electrode, a cathode, having a base provided with feeding busbars connected to the outer side of the base and cathode members immersed into the electrolyte and secured on the inner side of the base so that a common cathode space is formed between the cathode members and the base, the bases of the monopolar electrodes being secured to the bases of the casing forming a tight cylindrical chamber, and also comprising an electrolyte supplying device, a chlorine tapping device, alkali and hydrogen tapping devices.

CLASS 6B.

142479.

Int. Cl.-B01d 46/00.

GAS CLEANING SYSTEM FOR COMBUSTION GASES PRODUCED BY BURNING COAL SUCH AS IN PULVERISED COAL FIRED STEAM GENERATORS.

Applicant : COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC., OF 1000 PROSPECT HILL ROAD, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : BROOKS MANSON HOWELL.

Application No. 2049/Cal/76 filed November 16, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

In combination with a coal-fired steam generator system a combustion gas handling and cleaning system including an electrostatic precipitator, an air heater, a wet scrubber, and a stack connected in series flow relation in the order named receiving the combustion gases from the discharge of the steam generator, means for by passing a portion of the combustion gases from a location intermediate the electrostatic precipitator and the air heater to a location intermediate the scrubber and the stack and means for regulating the quantity of gases thus by passed.

CLASS 10E & 155B & F₁ & F₂.

142480.

Int. Cl.-C06c 5/08.

WATER-RESISTANT FUSE-CORD.

Applicant : IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1P, 3JF, ENGLAND.

Inventors : ANDREW GIBSON AND TREVOR JOHN TURNER.

Application No. 1255/Cal/74 filed June 10, 1974.

Convention date July 4, 1973/(31769/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

25 Claims.

A dry spun detonating fuse-cord comprising a core of dry particulate detonating explosive material such as herein described encased in a thin supporting tube such as a tube of thin paper or plastics material, said tube being surrounded by at least one layer of textile material, in which the textile material has water-gellable macromolecular material such as herein described in contact therewith which, when the end of the fuse-cord is immersed in water, forms a gel which slows water migration through the textile material.

CLASS 39J.

142481.

Int. Cl.-C01b 21/06.

METHOD FOR PRODUCING OF POLYCRYSTALLINE FORON NITRIDE.

Applicant : INSTITUT PROBLEM MATERIALOVEDENIA AKADEMII NAUK UKRAINSKOI SSR, OF ULITSA KRZHIZHANOVSKOGO, 3, KIEV, USSR AND POLYTAVSKY ZAVOD ISKUSSTVENNYKH ALMAZOV I ALMAZ.

NOGO INSTRUMENTA, OF ULITSA KRASINA, 71-A, POLTAVA, USSR.

Inventors : VLADIMIR PETROVICH ALEXEEVSKY, (2) ANATOLY VASILIEVICH BUCHKO, (3) SANZHUK SARKISOVICH DZAMAROX, (4) DMITRY MOISEEVICH KARPINOS, (5) GENNADY GAVRILOVICH KARLUK, (6) IVAN POTAPOVICH KOLOMIETS, (7) ALEXANDR VYACHESLAVOVICH KURDJUMOV, (8) MIKHAIL SPIRIDONOVICH PIVOVAROV, (9) IVAN NIKITOVICH FRANTSEVICH AND VLADIMIR VASILEVICH YAROSH.

Application No. 1304/Cal/74 filed June 13, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A method of producing polycrystalline boron nitride which comprises admixing:—

- (i) wurtzite-like boron nitride obtained by conventional shock-wave method; and
- (ii) less than 50 wt.% of graphite-like boron nitride which has been subjected to conventional shock-wave treatment and compressing and heating the obtained mixture to a pressure of from 50 up to about 300 K bars and a temperature of from about 20°C upto 3000°C.

CLASS 32E & 40C.

142482.

Int. Cl.-B01f 3/08, 3/12.

METHOD FOR PREPARATION OF EMULSIONS, CONCENTRATED DISPERSIONS AND PASTES.

Applicant : CFSKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED, OF PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Inventors : SLAVKO HUDECEK, IVANA GAVRILOVA.

Application No. 1608/Cal/74 filed July 18, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims. No drawings.

Method for producing emulsions, concentrated dispersions and pastes based on plasticizers and hydrophilic fillers by polymerization and copolymerization, wherein plasticizer or a mixture of plasticizers with a admixture of saturated or unsaturated higher fatty acids, either unsubstituted or halogenated and/or higher alcohols is used as a medium for polymerization of a mixture of vinylic monomers, at least one of which contains one or two carboxylic groups, if it is desired in a form of anhydride, and the other contains more than one vinyl group, by means of arbitrary selected free-radical initiators, e.g. azobisisobutyronitrile, dibenzoylperoxide or diisopropyl peroxocarbonate-di-methylaniline, and wherein the resulting polymer of the maximum particle size 100 m is transformed in a conventional monomer into the Na, K or NH₄ form.

CLASS 130-I.

142483.

Int. Cl.-C01c 19/00.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO RECOVERY OF SELENIUM FROM COPPER REFINERY SLIMES.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors : NARINDER SINGH AND SARVESH BEHARI MATHUR.

Application No. 2109/Cal/74 filed September 23, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for recovery of selenium in metallic powder form in a single stage method by treating directly the slimes containing 8 to 10% selenium, characterised in that the slimes are digested with concentrated sulphuric acid at a temperature range of 250 to 300° centigrade (preferably at 280 centigrade) when selenium dioxide vapours are emitted and are carried along with the sulphur dioxide generated therein to a scrubber in which these vapours are dissolved in acidulated water when selenious acid so formed gets reduced with the generated sulphur dioxide to obtain selenium powder in metallic form conforming to technical grade.

CLASS 143D.

142484.

Int. Cl.-B85b 19/00, 11/00, 8/00.

IMPROVED WRAPPING MACHINE FOR SWEETS AND SIMILAR ON WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS ARE WRAPPED IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "SOAP" OR "DIAMOND" STYLE.

Applicant : G. D. SOCIETA' PER AZIONI, OF VIA POMPONIA 10, BOLOGNA, ITALY.

Inventor : SERAGNOLI ENZO.

Application No. 2155/Cal/74 filed September 26, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

An improved machine for wrapping sweets and similar, on which the products are wrapped individually in what is known as the 'soap' or 'diamond' style, comprising, fundamentally, a channel for infeeding in succession the individual products to be wrapped; a track for the infeeding of the individual pieces of wrapping material at a speed timed to dovetails with the arrival of the individual products; a wheel or wrapping head provided with a plurality of movable peripheral grippers for grasping the individual products and the wrapping material applicable thereto; means for operating the said wheel or wrapping head intermittently in such a way as to cause the said grippers to be carried in succession to halt at an infeed station and to take hold of the said individual products with the wrapping material applicable thereto in front of the said infeed channel and to be subsequently carried, via one or more intermediary stations along a wrapping track, to an ejection station; means for moving in succession the said products and the wrapping material applicable thereto along the said channel until they are pushed in between whichever grippers are at a standstill in the said infeed station, with the said wrapping material being folded in a U around the product it is accompanying; and means for transferring the said wrapped products along an existing channel from said ejection station, essential features of the said machine being that it comprises a pair of folding fingers placed on the opposite sides of the aforementioned infeed channel at a point corresponding to where the said infeed station is located, each folding finger in the said pair consisting of a blade placed tangentially to the path described by the individual products as they move between the grippers of the intermittently movable wheel or wrapping head and of two virtually plate shaped members positioned above the relevant blade, spaced apart at a distance fundamentally equal to the dimension of the product in a direction perpendicular to the movement plane of the said wheel or wrapping head, of a height fundamentally identical to that of the said product of the radial direction of the said wheel or wrapping head folding finger above the infeed channel with respect to the direction in which the wrapping wheel or head rotates being movable in a reciprocating fashion synchronously with the movement of the said wheel or wrapping head so as to fold with its blade member the part or prong on one side of the U wrap and, at the same time, with its plate shaped members the corresponding lateral zones of the wrapping material close to the product, whilst the folding of the other prong in the U and the lateral zones thereto are folded in like fashion by the other folding finger which is fixed; folding means below the said fixed folding finger being provided to fold in succession the resulting upper and lower lateral flaps in a radial direction close to the said product; and means moreover being provided to keep the product wrapped in this way guided from the last mentioned folding means up to the ejection station.

CLASS 70C.

142485.

Int. Cl.-C23b 5/00, 5/02, 5/08, 5/32.

PROCESS FOR ELECTRODEPOSITING METAL ONTO SURFACE CONTAINING AN ORGANIC POLYMER.

Applicant: INCO EUROPE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS INTERNATIONAL NICKEL LIMITED, OF THAMES HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1., ENGLAND.

Inventor: DANIEL LUCH.

Application No. 2402/Cal/74 filed November 2, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims. No drawings.

A process for electrodepositing metal such as herein described comprising taking an object having at least a part of its surface composed of a mixture having a volume resistivity of less than 1000 ohm-cm and comprising a carbon black, elemental sulphur or a sulphur source such as herein described, and an organic polymer such as herein described with the polymer and the elemental sulphur or at least a part of the sulphur of the sulphur source being capable of chemically bonding together, and then, without subjecting the surface to a treatment which would destroy the capability of the organic polymer and the elemental sulphur or the sulphur of the sulphur source for chemically bonding together, making the surface of the object an electrode in an electrolyte from which a metal of Group VIII of the Periodic Table or an alloy thereof can be electro-depositing the metal or alloy thereof on the surface.

CLASS 70C.

142486.

Int. Cl.-B01k 1/00.

A PROCESS FOR ACTIVATING A DIELECTRIC SUBSTRATE FOR ELECTROLESS DEPOSITION OF METALS.

Applicant: THE CHIEF CONTROLLER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI (INDIA).

Inventors: DR. VISHWANATH NARASINHA KAMATH AND PROF. SUBROTO MAHAPATRA.

Application No. 313/Cal/75 filed February 19, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A process of activating a dielectric substrate, such as alumina, prior to electroless deposition of a metal such as copper thereon, consisting of immersing the clean substrate first in a solution of PdCl_2 and then in a solution of an alkali metal hypophosphite such as NaH_2PO_2 of concentration not exceeding 5%.

CLASS 113-I.

142487.

Int. Cl.-B60q 1/14.

VEHICLE LAMP UNIT.

Applicant: THE LUCAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventors: KENNETH JAMES JONES AND ROBERT ARTHUR HARGROVES.

Application No. 366/Cal/75 filed February 26, 1975.

Convention date March 5, 1974/(9724/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A vehicle lamp unit comprising a housing having a window therein, a curved reflector is mounted for tilting movement

relative to the housing about an axis which is inclined with respect to the horizontal, a bulbholder, a curved mirror, said reflector, bulbholder and mirror being mounted in a housing in such a manner that a light beam emanating from a bulb when mounted in the bulbholder is directed by the reflector to the mirror which reflects the light beam through the window in the housing, a mask mounted in the housing between the reflector and mirror, and means for moving the mask relative to the reflector between a first position in which it masks the light beam to a predetermined extent and a second position in which the extent of masking is decreased.

CLASS 141D & 167C.

142488.

Int. Cl.-B07b 13/00.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING A STREAM OF MECHANICALLY COMMUNUTED MATERIAL.

Applicant: VEREINIGTE OSTERREICHISCHE EISEN-UND STAHLWERKE—ALPINE MONTAN AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF VIENNA, WERKSGELANDE, 4010 LINZ, AUSTRIA.

Inventor: JOHN LARSSON.

Application No. 460/Cal/75 filed March 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for purifying a stream of mechanically comminuted material, such as chips from wood cutting and sawdust, as well as for enriching fine ores and other minerals by mechanical sorting, wherein the thickness of the material stream is enlarged under shaking and due to the effect of gravity the lower layer of the material stream is enriched with heavier or smaller particles, respectively, whereupon the upper layer containing the lighter or bigger particles, respectively is separated by a mechanically active cutting means, characterised in that the lower layer of the material stream is deflected immediately after separation in a meander-like manner and the speed of this material stream is thereby controllably braked.

CLASS 85J & R.

142489.

Int. Cl.-F27d 23/02.

FIXTURE FOR A BLAST CLEANING MACHINE.

Applicant: WHEELABRATOR-FRYE INC., 299 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor: PHILIP HOWARD DIEHN.

Application No. 730/Cal/75 filed April 11, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A portable device for movably securing a blast cleaning machine to a ferromagnetic surface, said device including a rectangular frame, electromagnetic means on said frame for releasably securing said frame to said surface, a carriage movable on said frame, means for linking said blast cleaning machine to said carriage for movement therewith and for maintaining said machine in intimate contact with said surface, movements of said blast cleaning device relative to said carriage in a direction normal to the direction of carriage movement, and actuator means for urging and maintaining the blast cleaning machine in contact with said surface.

CLASS 32F₁ & F₂ & 55E₂ & E₄.

142490.

Int. Cl.-C07c 129/08.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING SUBSTITUTED PHENYL-GUANIDINES.

Applicant: BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

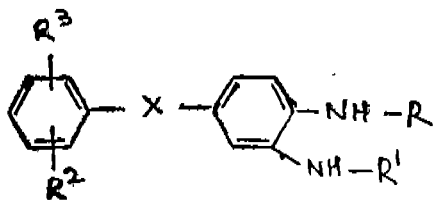
Inventors : HEINRICH KOLLING, HERBERT THOMAS, ARNO WIDDIG AND HARTMUND WOLLWEBER.

Application No. 765/Cal/75 filed April 16, 1975.

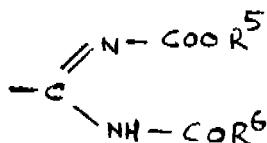
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for preparing a substituted phenylguanidine of the formula I.



wherein R and R¹ are different from one another and each represents the radical -COR⁴ or as shown in formula IIIA.



and in which R² = hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, alkyl, CF₃, amino substituted by acyl

R³ = hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, alkyl

R⁴ = hydrogen, alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by alkoxy or phenoxy, alkenyl or cycloalkyl

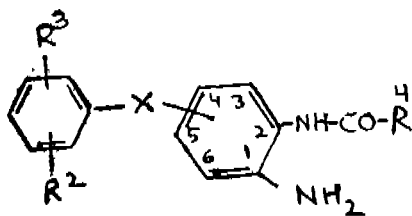
R⁵ = alkyl

R⁶ = alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by alkoxy, alkoxy, phenyl or cycloalkyl

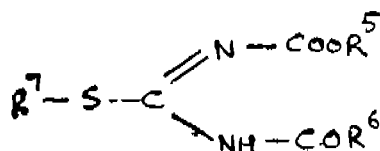
R⁷ = alkyl (C₁-C₄)

X = O, S, SO or SO₂

comprising reacting a substituted aniline derivative of the formula II.



in which R², R³, R⁴ and X are as defined above and in which X can be linked to position 4 or position 5 of the substituted amino-phenyl group of the formula II, with an isothiourea of the formula III.



in which R⁴ and R⁶ are as defined above and R⁷ represents an alkyl group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, in the presence of a diluent and, optionally, in the presence of an acid.

CLASS 37A.

142491.

Int. Cl.-B01d 21/10, B04b 13/00.

CENTRIFUGE APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SEPARATING SUSPENDED FINELY-DIVIDED PARTICULATE MATERIAL.

Applicant : UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, AT 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : CHARLES ABNER SCHLUTZ.

Application No. 1938/Cal/75 filed October 8, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims.

A centrifuge apparatus for separating suspended, finely-divided particulate material comprising : means for enclosing a quantity of liquid suspended particulate material; means for rotating the enclosure means about the longitudinal axis thereof; injector means for moving liquids into and out of said enclosure means; seal means; particulate material receiving means; conduit means connected to the injector means and the other end thereof connected to said particulate material receiving means; power means for rotating the rotation means and enclosure means to a speed of angular rotation sufficient to separate the particulate material from the suspending liquid and compact the particulate material in the particulate material receiving means; and means for controlling liquid flows through said injector means, conduct means, particulate material receiving means and enclosure means for flowing suspended particulate material into the particulate material receiving means, for flowing a resuspended liquid into the particulate material receiving means, through said conduit means, through said injector means and out of the centrifuge apparatus, characterized in that (a) said injector means moves suspended finely-divided particulate material as well as liquids into and out of said enclosure means; (b) said seal means seals in the injectors means to the enclosure means in a liquid-tight relationship; further characterized by having; (c) a plurality of angularly shaped particulate material receiving means in fluid communication with each other and evenly spaced out the longitudinal periphery of said enclosure means and forming a part of the enclosure means, wherein at least one pair of opposite side wall portions of each of said receiving means converge toward the longitudinal periphery of the enclosure means forming a locus of maximum centrifugal force in the rotating enclosure at the apexes formed by the juncture of the converging wall portions; and (d) a plurality of independent conduit means in fluid communication with each other, each with one end thereof in fluid communication with each other, each with one end thereof in fluid communication with said injector means and the other end thereof connected to said locus of maximum centrifugal force.

CLASS 47C & 88D.

142492.

Int. Cl.-C01b 2/00.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING GASEOUS MIXTURES COMPRISING H₂ AND CO.

Applicant : TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, OF 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : CHARLES PARKER MARION.

Application No. 2114/Cal/75 filed November 5, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A process for producing gaseous mixtures comprising H₂ and CO comprising

(1) partially oxidizing a hydrocarbonaceous fuel with a free oxygen-containing gas in a free-flow non-catalytic synthesis gas generator at a temperature in the range of about 1300 to 3500°F and a pressure in the range of about 1 to 300

atmospheres in the presence of a temperature moderator to produce an effluent stream comprising H_2 , CO , CO_2 , H_2O and entrained particulate carbon

(2) cooling and scrubbing said effluent gas stream thereby producing a carbon-water dispersion and

(3) removing gaseous impurities from the gas stream leaving (2), thereby producing a product gas stream comprising H_2 and CO , wherein

(4) said carbon-water dispersion is contacted in a mixing zone with a liquid organic extractant in an amount sufficient to render hydrophobic all of the carbon particles in said carbon-water dispersion and to resolve said carbon-water dispersion, and a stream of clarified water and a separate stream of carbon-extractant dispersion are removed in a separating zone

(5) said carbon-extractant dispersion is centrifuged to form a thick centrifuge stream of carbon-extractant dispersion having a carbon content in the range of about 1 to 10 weight %, and a thin centrifuge stream of carbon-extractant dispersion having a carbon content in the range of about 0.05 to 1.0 weight %, and said thick stream, in admixture with fresh heavy liquid hydrocarbon fuel, is introduced into a fractional distillation zone,

(6) a light liquid fraction and a pumpable carbon slurry are separately removed from said distillation zone, and either or both of the thin centrifuge stream obtained in step (5) and the light liquid fraction obtained in step (6) is recycled to the mixing zone in step (4) as all or a portion of the liquid organic extractant.

CLASS 32F₁ & F₁b.

142493.

Int. Cl.-C07d 91/54.

A PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF 1, 2, 3-THIADIAZOLYL-UREAS.

Applicant: SCHERING AKTIENGESellschaft, OF BERLIN UND BERGKAMEN 1 BERLIN 65, MÜLLERSTRASSE 170-178, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

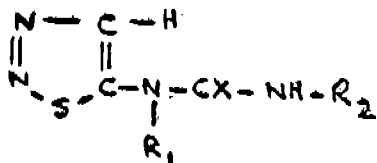
Inventors: DR. FRIEDRICH ARNDT, 2) DR. REINHART RUSCH AND D. HEINZ SCHULZ.

Application No. 2402/Cal/75 filed December 27, 1975.

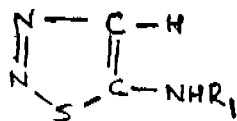
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

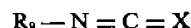
A process for the manufacture of a compound of the general formula I.



in which R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R_2 represents an alkyl group, a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted by at least one alkyl group, or an aromatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from alkyl groups, halogen atoms, alkyl-mercapto groups, alkoxy groups, trifluoromethyl groups and a nitro group, and X represents an oxygen or sulphur atom, wherein a compound of the general formula II.



in which R_1 has the meaning given above, is reacted in the presence of a catalyst with an isocyanate or an isothiocyanate of the general formula



in which R_2 and X have the meaning given above.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

An opposition has been entered by Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited to the grant of a Patent on application No. 141203 made by Wanson (India) Private Limited.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta at two rupees per copy:—

(1)

109229 113054 113237 113880 113981 114247 114665 115697
116217 116330 118869 120171

(2)

122621 125230 125232 125269 125326 125402 125406 126647
127029 127417 127888 128085 128376 128396 138867 128971

PATENTS SEALED

126813 140455 140462 140464 140465 140468 140469 140473
140476 140477 140479 140480 140487 140489 140497 140500
140502 140503 140520 140561 140611 140616 140621 140639
140719 140736

AMENDMENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 57

Notice is hereby given that SNAM PROGETTI S.p.A., an Italian Company of 16 Corso Venezia, Milan, Italy, have made an application under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 for amendment of specification of their application for patent No. 135221 for "Penicillin or cephalosporin Acylase-containing Filamentary Structures and their use in the Enzymatic Treatment of Penicillins, Cephalosporins and Derivatives thereof". The amendments are by way of explanation, correction and disclaimer in order that the invention may be described and ascertained more correctly and precisely. The application for amendment and the proposed amendments can be inspected free of charge at the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017 or copies of the same can be had on payment of the usual copying charges. Any person interested in opposing the application for amendment may file a notice of opposition on the prescribed form 30 within three months from the date of this notification at the Patent Office, Calcutta. If the written statement of opposition is not filed with the notice of opposition it shall be left within one month from the date of filing the said notice.

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (PATENTS)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests:—

92389.— } The Hindoostan Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited.
92610.— }

122134.— Prakash Chandra.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the

Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the Patents.

No.	Title of the invention
79443 (20.4.72)	Preparation of 6-methylene-5-oxytetracycline.
80953 (20.4.72)	Process for the production of lincomycin.
81281 (20.4.72)	Improvements in or relating to antibiotic production.
85131 (20.4.72)	Process for the production of N-(2-3-dimethylphenyl)-anthranilic acid and salts thereof.
92308 (20.4.72)	Procedure for the preparation of Δ^1 -dehydrosteroids.
99187 (20.4.72)	Expanded protein food product and process of preparing same.
105334 (20.4.72)	Process for making 2-[2-(substituted) vinyl]-bicyclic amidines and salts thereof.
111342 (20.4.72)	Process for the preparation of methionine.
117053 (20.4.72)	Production of novel furoic esters derived from 5-nitro quinoline and therapeutic compositions containing same.
123931 (20.4.72)	N-substituted imidazoles and their salts.
125461 (24.2.70)	Process for the production of nitric acid and an apparatus therefor.
125600 (6.3.70)	Production of bis-quaternary salts of 4,4'-bipyridyls.
125832 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing triazole derivatives.
126635 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing new phenyl-imidazolylfatty acid derivatives.
126786 (23.5.70)	Process for production of sulphur trioxide.
127333 (20.4.72)	Process for the production of medium molecular fraction of partially hydrolyzed dextran.
127573 (20.4.72)	New substituted aliphatic thioamides and process for preparing same.
127619 (20.4.72)	Esters of α -carboxyaryl methyl penicillins.
1279956 (26.5.71)	Improvements in or relating to production of lead powder by direct reduction of lead compounds and/or of active material obtained from discarded or spent lead acid battery plates.
128045 (17.8.70)	A method for precipitating phosphorous from sewage.
128285 (2.9.70)	Process for treating hydrocarbon oil feeds.
128391 (11.9.70)	Process for stabilizing beverages containing vitamin C.
128542 (22.9.70)	Improvements in or relating to the production of synthesis gases and fuel gases.
128932 (21.10.70)	Stabilized polyoxymethylene composition and a process for stabilising oxymethylene polymer composition.
129154 (9.11.70)	Process for removing catalytic metal residues from polyolefines and apparatus for carrying out the same.
129331 (20.11.70)	Production of reducing gas.
129380 (20.4.72)	Process for the preparation of 5-azaspiro [2, 4] heptanes.
129438 (30.11.70)	Process for the production of para-xylene and gasoline.
129567 (11.12.70)	Process for epoxidizing olefins with hydroperoxides to produce oxirane compounds.
129571 (11.12.70)	Process for producing catalyst for oxidizing ammonia into nitric oxide.
129831 (4.1.71)	C8-alkylaromatic isomerization process.
129951 (15.1.71)	Process and apparatus for the continuous production of linear polyesters or their modifications especially polyethylene terephthalate.
130318 (18.2.71)	Method for producing citric acid.
130343 (23.2.71)	Process for reducing residual acidity of an ester product.
130371 (25.2.71)	Calcium thioclate.
130390 (26.2.71)	Method of producing cement clinker and binder containing ground cement clinker produced by this method.
131151 (27.4.71)	Process for the production of azo compounds of low solubility in water.
131205 (3.5.71)	A process for separating acid gases in particular carbon dioxide from gaseous mixtures containing such gases.
131218 (4.5.71)	Process for purifying high boiling esters.
131235 (4.5.71)	Process for the production of high quality synthetic cryolite.
131326 (12.5.71)	Process for the simultaneous production of soda ash and ammonium chloride.
131369 (14.5.71)	Process for the production of esters of bis-hydroxyethyl terephthalate.
131521 (28.5.71)	Process for the preparation of polyethylene terephthalate.
131576 (3.6.71)	Hydration of nitriles to amides using heterogeneous cuoreous catalysts.
131865 (24.6.71)	Process for the preparation of powdery homo-or copolymers of ethylene.
132523 (20.4.72)	Process for the preparation of aliphatically or cycloaliphatically 1, 3-disubstituted thioureas.
132798 (6.9.71)	Process for the preparation of propylene copolymers.
132865 (10.9.71)	Process for the preparation of an impact-type styrene polymer.
132878 (13.9.71)	Process for separating normal paraffins from admixture with non-normal hydrocarbons.
132926 (16.9.71)	A process of chilling a solution of waxy oil in a liquid normally gaseous dewaxing solvent for crystallizing wax in a filterable form.
132943 (17.9.71)	Process for separating para-xylene from a mixture of C8 hydrocarbons.
133107 (4.10.71)	Alkylation of isoparaffin with ethylene and a higher olefin.
133928 (13.12.71)	Sintered agglomerates and method of producing same.
133997 (18.12.71)	Improved process for producing terephthalic acid.
134393 (25.1.72)	Improvements in beneficiation of ores.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

82926 82930 83148 83171 83226 83496 83580 83877 84390
 88346 88364 88436 88715 88784 88785 88792 88805 88879
 88928 88961 88973 88996 89382 89383 89566 89567 89748
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 132204 132243 132244 132277 132292 132293 132547 132570
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 139867 139871 139877 139891 139899 139901 139905 139932
 139935 139972 139976 140058 140131 140292

CESSATION OF PATENTS

78432 78808 81433 81887 82215 82826 83469 84033 85524
 87734 89539 91954 105430 122074 124860 131766 132148
 132149 132655 132764 132785 132972 133032 133279

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of patent No. 121867 dated the 18th June 1969 made by Chit-taranjan Sikder and Darel Charles Leslie De Gruyther on the 23rd November, 1976 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated 22nd January 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 129470 dated the 2nd December 1970 made by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the 3rd December 1976 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 22nd January 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of patent No. 136012 dated the 1st December 1972 made by Siemens-Albis Aktiengesellschaft on the 29th November, 1976 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 22nd January, 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry.

Class 3. No. 145052. Indo National Limited, a company incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, of 30, General Patters Road, Madras-600 002, State of Tamil Nadu, India. "Dry cell cap". December 30, 1976.

Class 3. No. 145080. Indo National Limited, a company incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, of 30, General Patters Road, Madras-600 002, State of Tamil Nadu, India. "Dry cell cap". January 10, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145094. Modern Crafts, Bk. No. 796, Ulhasnagar-421003, District Thana, Maharashtra, an Indian proprietary firm, an Indian National, "Ear top". January 11, 1977.

S. VEDARAMAN,
 Controller-General of Patents,
 Designs and Trade Marks.

